

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Monday, March 18, 1844.

Capital Punishment.

A respected correspondent in another column, shides us for our views lately expressed in relation to capital punishment. He is an honest man, and takes the Bible as the standard of his opinions. For this, we hold him in high respect; and if we differ with him in sentiment, it is not because we are not regulated by the same standard, but that our views of it are not like his. In truth, the Bible is the sole regulator of all our opinions in morals, politics, and of the social state.

Our correspondent may recollect, that our objections, to the article to which he refers, were not raised to capital punishment itself, but to the publicity of it. We contend, as we shall contend, that the effect of public executions is extremely pernicious.

But conduct obliges us to say, that we regard the whole scriptural argument for capital punishment, as utterly groundless; more palpably so, indeed, than the scriptural argument for slavery. Mark!—this argument is intended to prove, not that capital punishment, *in itself*, is consistent with the law of eternal rectitude, but that this law requires its infliction; in other words, not that this mode of punishment is *tolerated*, but that it is made, in certain cases, a *duty*. We have no controversy with those who hold that *in itself* it is *not wrong*; but we are, and always have been, utterly opposed to the assumption, that under the Christian dispensation, it is ever made a *duty*.

If the assumption be true, where is the evidence in the New Testament? No where, we boldly answer. On not a page of the Christian Scriptures can you find one particle of such evidence. The saying of Jesus Christ, quoted by our correspondent, is not pertinent to this assumption. Peter had drawn his sword, and cut off the ear of the servant of the high priest. "Put up again thy sword, in its place?" was the command: "for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." The language of our Saviour is too plain and explicit to be misunderstood. It was the slave who noticed a grave blunder in the census, in respect to the proportional number of insane colored people—a blunder which, after having been repeatedly exposed during twelve months past, was lately discovered and announced to the public, for the first time, by a western editor!

Dr. Smith says:—

"It is a prevalent opinion, that emancipation has made the free blacks deaf, dumb, blind, idiots, insane, &c., &c. The Southern Literary Messenger has quoted a theory on this subject, based on certain statements, announced in the census of 1840. An editor at Buffalo, and subsequently Dr. Jarvis of Rochester, Massachusetts, have demolished that theory, by proving that the statements announced in the census were not facts. Those statements made Maine a very mad-house, yet they contradict themselves in the following manner. In that State, with the census of 1840:

Towns. Total col'd inhab. Col'd insane.
Limerick. 0 4
Lyminster. 1 2
Scarborough. 0 6
Poland. 0 2
Dixfield. 0 4
Calais. 0 1
Total. 1 19

To make 19 crazy men out of one man, is a pretty fair calculation even for "down east." The census is equally incorrect as to the proportion of deaf, dumb, &c. Freedom has not made us mad; it has strengthened our minds by throwing us upon our own resources, and has bound us to American institutions with a tenacity which nothing but death can overcome."

Association and Marriage.

When we referred the other day to an article by Charles Lane, in the Present, in which he showed that men should not marry individuals, but that subline abstraction, called, the *Universal*, we did not suppose the editor of the work endorsed such folly. We are glad of an opportunity of putting the matter beyond doubt. Mr. Channing, in a Lecture on Associations, in New York, is reported by the Tribune, to have held the following language:—

"The last objection was, that Association will be unfavorable to the family union. Upon this point the lecturer was especially urgent, assuring that Marriage must not only be preserved but raised up to greater *sacredness* and *purity* than now exists in that relation. After describing Fourier's views on this subject, and saying that the Associationists did not admit them, he proceeded to discuss the following causes which now act to invalidate the sacredness of Marriage: 1. The corrupting influences on children's minds, which cannot now be prevented, but in Association; 2. The mercenary nature of marriage, which now is generally intermingled to vitiate pure affections which pecuniarily independent will remove. 3. The impossibility of thoroughly acquainting between the parties now, whereas Association acquaintances will be exact. 4. The separation of husband and wife, with children, business and care, while in Association, they will labor, study and enjoy together."

5. The secrecy which now allows of hidden licentiousness; but which will be impossible, when men and women are constantly under each other's inspection. He stated that woman's influence would be far greater in Association, and consequently the tone of manners more binding."

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Still further: as we have already said, the warrant given to the Israelites to destroy utterly the heathen of Palestine, is a warrant to the Christians to sweep idolatry from the face of the earth!

The argument of our friend is unsound, and we think, monstrously absurd.

We are aware it will be said, that God changes not.

This is true: in his essential nature he is immutable; and the principles on which he determines his Government, are eternal and unchangeable; but, the *governed* are always changing, and at different eras, require different forms of Government—progressive applications of the same general principles. That certain practices were sanctioned or ordained by the Almighty at a former period of the world, is proof conclusive, that inherently, in themselves, they are not necessarily wrong; but it by no means follows, that such practices at a subsequent period, in a change of circumstances, are either required or authorized. Circumcision was once a duty; it is no longer. Sacrifice was once enjoined; now it is not only not required, but would be wrong, inasmuch as it would be a virtual declaration that Christ had not come.

As to any odium the Herald may incur by entertaining such sentiments, we give ourselves no uneasiness. The Bible, we read for ourselves: all our principles have been formed and established in the light of its teachings. We therefore entertain no principle, that we are afraid to avow in the face of the world, or unwilling to defend on every proper occasion. But, we do not intend therefore to be drawn aside from our main object: only, when other matters are incidentally introduced, we shall always be frank and explicit; trusting to the liberality of our readers, to give us the credit of honesty where they cannot subscribe to our sentiments.

The reader must bear in mind, that we have not been discussing the propriety or impropriety, the right or wrong, of capital punishment under the Christian dispensation; but have been aiming to refute the argument, founded upon certain constructions of passages in the Bible, which assumes that it is the *duty* of the State to punish capital, for the crime of murder. The former question we have no disposition to argue, at the present time; perhaps, however, we may be obliged to do so.

Politics in Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Gazette gives an account of a political meeting in Pittsburgh, in which Dr. Wm. Elder, who formerly stood high in the Whig and Anti masonic ranks, but has recently devoted his fine talents to the support of the Liberty movement, was severely denounced.

Mr. DARRAGH made a speech, the object of which, so far as we can gather from the Gazette report, was, to win anti-slavery votes. He spoke of his defense of the right of petition, and the right of trial by jury: "he was no political abolitionist, but he had showed himself years ago, to be a moral abolitionist, and an abhorber of slavery."

In the same number of the Gazette, is published a letter from Mr. Darragh in which he says that the Whig cause is "identical with the election of HENRY CLAY." This "moral abolition," to the last, is a very gallant affair.

It would seem from various articles in the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the Abolitionists have opened a regular fire upon Liberty men! What a queer co-partnership—Abolitionists and Slaveholders, check-by-jowl!

Fire and Loss of Life.

A fire very recently broke out at night in a Cabinet maker's shop in New York, belonging to Louis Teuscher. The upper part of the shop was occupied by Mr. Eller, a German, who with his wife and child, were burnt to death. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been a lighted cigar, thrown carelessly into one corner of the shop by Mr. Eller, who had returned home intoxicated.

Maryland.

The Legislature of Maryland has adjourned, after rejecting the bill for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland, upon which work, the National Intelligencer thinks, the State will maintain her credit and ultimately pay her debt, in a great degree, depended.

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Vital Statistics.
LECTURE, showing the necessity for a LIBERTY PARTY, and setting forth its principles, measures and objects, by ARNOLD BUFFUM.

Who stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself but shall not be heard. This is the title of a pamphlet from the pen of one, who from his age and experience in the cause of liberty, claims the right to speak as an exponent of the principles of the Liberty party.

We recommend the work as highly valuable, and give as a specimen the following quotation.

"Our whole object as a political party is, the inculcation and practical application of the great principles of human rights, derived from the charter given forth by the SUPREME LAW GIVER of the universe, when He created man in His image, and gave to man universally the right to exercise dominion over all inferior beings in the world. We believe, that it is only by the faithful maintenance of these principles that any people can long retain their liberty, and the rights and priviledges which have been granted to all, by the common Father of us all."

The practical application of these principles will put an end to all tyranny and oppression throughout the world, and secure to every human being the perfect enjoyment of the right to pursue his own happiness, restricted only by the divine prohibition of authority to trespass upon the happiness of others.

Hitherto, the mass of mankind have been developed in mental and moral darkness, intelligence not having been sufficiently diffused among the masses, nor the moral principle sufficiently cultivated, to bring them forth from the degradation into which oppression has plunged them. It is but 201 years since the first newspaper was printed in England; and before the art of printing was known, a poor man gave thirteen years of labor for one copy of the *Times*. Now the PRESS, that mighty power, is disseminating intellect and moral light and life throughout the world, to plow the lever that moves the world.

By its influence, aided by the living voice of pure philanthropy, knowledge shall be poured into every hamlet and every cottage, and the moral virtues shall be cultivated in every heart; then will aristocratic oppression of every form, and ignorance before the light of truth, as the darkness of night before the rising sun.

The public sentiment of the world, is now in a state of transition from darkness to light, and it is the work of christian philanthropy, to accelerate this transition by the communication to the public mind, of facts, illustrations and arguments, showing the dreadful consequences which have resulted from the exercise of aristocratic and arbitrary power, trampling the rights of many under foot, and robbing them of the fruit of their labor, to pamper a privileged class, in the exercise of dominion over their fellow men.

This regeneration of the public sentiment is rapidly progressing, but it is slow, and when brought to bear upon existing abominations, never fails of accomplishing their overthrow. When this regeneration has been fully accomplished, it will speak out in the social circle, in the church, and in all the departments of the body politic, in vindication of the true doctrine of human rights."

For sale at the office of the Morning Herald.

Another Destructive.

The London Times announced another destructive power, newly discovered. It is an exceedingly subtle chemical combination, of incalculable force, and unerring precision. No opposing substance can resist its explosive energy; and the period of its action can be so nicely regulated, that those who use it can foil it precisely the moment of its explosion. A small ball may be deposited near the strongest tree, and, after laying quiescent for sometime, at the given moment will strike the tree like lightning and destroy it. The Board of Ordnance are about to institute a series of experiments with it. If the account of this infernal combination be within the limits of truth, it must change the whole aspect of war; if, indeed, it does not force all men to adopt peace-principles. It will be a boldless sort of battle, when contending armies are certain of being blown sky-high. War will be deprived of its fictitious glory.

Education in the Massachusetts Legislature.

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Education in the Massachusetts Legislature.

We yesterday gave a specimen of the poetic genius of our Ohio Legislature; but it is matters of education, it must certainly knock under the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The reporter of the Boston Courier says, that Dr. GARDNER, Chairman of the Committee on Education, in the Senate, informed that body that LOUIS PHILLIPPE, was the son of Napoleon.

At another time, while debating certain resolutions on Agriculture, which he had introduced, he asserted that the duty on soft soap was fifty cents a pound. Several gentlemen corrected him, saying it was fifty cents a barrel. Dr. GARDNER would not stay corrected, but read from the tariff the proviso, fifty cents per bbl. "Now," said the Doctor, "if bbl. does not mean pound, I will thank some gentleman to tell me what it does mean!"

Ridiculous.

The following paragraph which an exchange paper, states is from the Baltimore Patriot, need no comment. Sensible Whigs ought to reprobate it.

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Saturday, March 16, 144

The Reasons.

Why soever in your strictures upon the delinquencies of the Whigs and Henry Clay, and so sparing in your allusions to the Democrats and Martin Van Buren? This question is frequently put to us by our Whig friends. If they would reflect for a moment, they would find satisfactory reasons for our course.

1st. The Democrats make no pretensions to sympathy with anti-slavery principles or objects.

They do not claim anti-slavery virtues for their candidate. They do not affect to conceal their alliance with the aristocracy of slave-growers, slave-buyers and slave-sellers. The present vassalage of the Democratic organization to slaveholding principles, is an admitted fact. We know of no Democratic speaker or paper that pretends to deny it. Their leaders make no effort, at least in this State, to entrap anti-slavery men, or conciliate their support. Hence, there is not one particle of danger that Liberty men will be deceived by them, or seduced to amalgamate with them.

2d. The position of the Whigs is directly the reverse. They claim, in some places, to be the Liberty party. They tell us that their success will be the success of our principles. At the North they pretend, that their candidate is anti-slavery in his feelings. They point to their opposition to Texas and their defence of the right of petition as proof positive that they are entitled to the support of anti-slavery men. They cover up, so far as possible, their alliance with slaveholders. They openly demand the support of anti-slavery men, on anti-slavery grounds.

3d. Now, we put it to every candid Whig, whether we have not stated correctly the positions respectively held by the two parties. Does not the difference between their positions impose upon us different duties in relation to them. The Democrats confess all that we charge them with: they ask no favors. Why take up time with argument to prove what they admit, and guard our friends from granting favors, not asked? The Whigs deny what we charge upon them, claim to be anti-slavery, and demand the support of anti-slavery men. Necessary, are we bound to make good our charge against them, if true; to examine rigorously their claims; to show, if we can, the unreasonableness of their demands. Does not every one at once see, that it is the character of Whig pretensions, not any peculiar hostility we have against Whigs, that leads us to more frequent strictures upon them than their opponents? When they claim that Mr. Clay is anti-slavery in his principles, we can do no less than point to his acts and sayings for a refutation of the claim. When they magnify their devotion to the right of petition, we are bound to show, that the support of this right, when conjoined with deadly hostility to the objects of petition, constitutes no title to the countenance of anti-slavery men. When they tell us that their success would be the triumph of anti-slavery principles, they compel us to remind them that they have declared a slaveholder and an advocate of perpetual slavery, to be the embodiment of their principles—that they have on every occasion voted against the doctrines of the Liberty party—that always, except in the two particulars, the right of petition, and the question of annexation, they have yielded submissive-ly to the control of the Slave-Power. Recollect, it is the Whig themselves, who, by their un-founded pretensions, compel us to this course.

Let the Democrats adopt their policy, and their delinquencies will constitute as prominent topics of discussion, as those of the Whigs now do.

And in this matter, we are not conscious that we have tried to cover up the abominations of a Democracy recrout to every leading principle they profess: their votes, their acts, their bargains with the Slave Power, we have always faithfully recorded. But we have not said, nor do we intend to say, that in relation to the question of Slavery, they are essentially worse than the Whigs—for both parties, we hold, are in all matters vitally connected with slavery, on a par.

Both deny the propriety of any agitation of the subject of slavery—but vote against the true Constitutional doctrines in relation to it—both concur in permitting Slave-labor interests to overrule Free-labor interests—both trounce to the slaveholding Oligarchy, just so far as their dread of losing ground at the North will permit them.

We speak to sensible men of both parties, and ask them, are not these things true? And would you have us silent? Ought we not constantly to press these charges, with their proofs, home upon the people? We cannot believe, that any well-informed man, Whig or Democrat, if he love his country better than his party, would restrain us, if he could, from continually exposing, and rebuking the servile policy of both parties—a policy which has degraded the whole non-slaveholding interest of the nation under the feet of a petty clan of slaveholders, whose emblem of authority, is the whip; whose title to nobility, is the usurped ownership of negroes.

Two Days Later from Europe.

The packet ship Liverpool arrived at New York, March 8th, bringing intelligence from England two days later.

In Parliament, Feb. 5th, questions were put to Sir Robert Peel, concerning instructions given to British cruisers to search American slaves; and also respecting the intentions of the American Government in the Oregon question. He replied that he would answer the first question the next day; but as to the second, the members knew as much as Her Majesty's Government. He expressed a hope that the matter would be arranged amicably. At the same time, he thought gentlemen should always give notice in advance, when they intended to put such questions.

It is rumored that a company is projecting a regular line of packets between Hull and New York.

The Cotton Spinners about Glasgow, in no fewer than 18 manufacturers, have struck for higher wages—an advance of 10 per cent. on present rates.

The State Trials drag heavily. Feb. 2d, the Court was addressed by Messrs. Whiteside and McDonough. Mr. O'Connell obtained the indulgence of the Court to defer his speech till the following Monday.

Twelve hundred pounds per week, it is said, are disbursed, at the Royal Exchange, to meet the current expenses of the State prosecutions, which bid fair to last for a week longer.

In France, the Minister of Public Instruction has reported an education bill, which recognizes the right of parents to educate their children in their own way, but secures the absolute control of the government in all public establishments, and thus far, is directly hostile to the feelings of the Clergy.

General Bertrand died January 31st.

The news it is seen is not very important.

Texas and Mr. Calhoun.

A Washington friend says that it is supposed that in the appointment of Mr. Calhoun, to the office of Secretary of State, the annexation of Texas will be secured.

A Disclosure—the People of the Union taxed to catch Runaways.

Our readers will remember, that the discussion in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, was not reported in the Washington papers. During that debate, Mr. Giddings moved to strike out the item of two thousand dollars for the benefit of the Florida Indians. A brief report of his remarks on the occasion, is given by David Lee Child.

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The treaty containing this stipulation was formed in the year 1823. It discloses the humiliating fact, that the Government of the United States has been appropriating annually for years past monies out of the public treasury, to pay the respectable fraternity of *slave catchers!* A man who loses his horse must get him back at his own expense. The slaveholder who loses his slave, employs the Government to catch him, and makes the whole Union paymaster.

Mr. Giddings remarked that in this way, this subject of Southern slavery, is, year after year, forced upon the consideration of members here.

In this way the Government is annually interfering with slavery, to support it. In this way they are annually taking money from the pockets of the Northern laborer, and paying it over to Southern Indians to pay for catching slaves. He denied the constitutional power of the Government thus to interfere. Resistance to the unconstitutional and shameful appropriations of money, for such purposes, was denounced as *abolition!* He should like to see the member of Congress that would come out boldly, and defend them as right.

Mr. Levy hoped the item would be struck out, but for a very different reason, from that of the gentleman from Ohio. These Indians had been engaged in hostilities against the United States, and the violation of this article, was one of the causes that led to hostilities in Florida! It was a very just and even proper stipulation, which the Government had the right and the power to enter into; and one which the Indians were bound to perform.

"Mr. Giddings—This sir, is the very point which I wish to see discussed. I am anxious to understand gentlemen on this plain point. For the first time on this floor, it is now avowed and proclaimed. The right of the Government to tax the laborers of the North to catch runaway slaves, is now, for once, and the first time, distinctly put forth in a plain and intelligible form. I deny it in the most explicit manner. And the issue is thus placed in a clear manner before the country."

Mr. Giddings was mistaken. No report of this discussion was ever permitted to appear in a Washington paper:—nor have we seen any report by a single Washington correspondent, except by David Lee Child.

People of the free States: what say you? Are you willing that your papers should blindfold you? Here is a plain demonstration of the fact, that a portion of your taxes is paid to negro-hunters—and here too is a distinct, emphatic avowal, in the Hall of Congress, that it is right and proper that you should be thus taxed. What would you think, if the Government should appoint sentinels along all the borders of the free States, to sound the alarm for runaways, and give hot pursuit; and should appropriate monies every year out of the public treasury for their support? But it would be no worse, than the stipulation in the treaty above referred to: in principle, it would be identical with it. Do your party papers tell you of these things? Not a word. Their relations to the slaveholders forbid. The issue on this subject which Mr. Giddings thought would be placed before the country, was never mentioned by the papers at Washington, which profess to record the debates and action of Congress: Think of that!

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, undertook to play the usual game, by attempting to blow-beat and school Mr. Giddings, but he met for once with a signal discomfiture. We cannot deny our readers the pleasure of the spicy conversation which took place between the two gentlemen.

"Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, said that he would suggest to the gentleman from Ohio to wait until he got into the other end of the capitol, and when a treaty was submitted for approval, his argument would then be relevant.

Mr. Giddings said he was in the habit of acting at such times as his own judgment dictated. He came here for that purpose, and not to put himself under the surveillance of any man. When the result of the gentleman's advice, he would inform him.

Mr. Dromgoole said he had not advised the gentleman.

Mr. Giddings. No sir, he has not advised, he has only suggested his opinions as to the course which I should pursue in the discharge of my duties here. While that gentleman's opinions are confined to the government of his own conduct, (said Mr. Giddings) I have nothing to do with them. But when he attempts to control my acts, I say to him, "hands off," talk to your slaves, but do not attempt to act the *overseer* after him.

This is decidedly good. If the non-slaveholding members of the House would adopt the same decisive tone, it would tame somewhat the arrogance of these men.

Short-Sighted. An exchange paper, quoting the declaration of Sir Robert Peel, that the corn laws of Britain would not be modified or changed in any way, remarks:—"This declaration from the English Premier, and the head of the ascendant party in Parliament, is conclusively that there will be no modification of the Protective system of that country." Our contemperary is rather short-sighted. He has forgotten that this same Premier has been compelled to yield already to the free-traders, so far as to modify the tariff on provisions; and that the "League?" is according to the testimony of all parties, rapidly growing in power. There was a time, when the Government declared the slave-trade should not be interfered with—but it now holds it as piracy—when it refused to meddle with the "vested rights" of slaveholders in its Colonies, but since then it has put an end to slavery. There was a time, when it was strongly set against Catholic Emancipation as it is now against the emancipation of trade—but it was compelled to yield in the former case, as it will be compelled to yield in the latter.

Execution of Col. Hayne. The town of Southport, Wisconsin, must be a thriving place. In one number of the Southport American, published there, we notice spirited proceedings of a Liberty Convention, a Repeal Meeting, &c. &c. And within, the American itself is one of the best looking and best edited papers we receive. The editor gives the following statement of the commerce of that port. Southport, member was so insignificant, as not to be thought worthy of a place in the census of 1840.

FREIGHT DISCHARGED. Previous to the 1st of June, 1,163 cwt. In the Month of June, 5,048 " July, 3,500 " August, 3,840 " September, 4,536 " October, 1,536 " November, 10,793 " Total, 30,454 cwt.

EXPORTS. Wheat, 72,000 bush. value, \$45,000 Flax, 400 lbs. " 1,600 Loads, 369,940 lbs. " 11,090 Hides, 2,700 " 5,600 Wool, 1,000 lbs. " 250 Potash, 15 Casks " 250 Grass, seeds, et al. 40 Tiers " 450 Total value \$64,240

Wheat and Lead are the great staples. No country, however, is better fitted for the raising of sheep and production of wool, than many parts of Wisconsin.

An Interesting Case before the Supreme Court.

We learn that a very interesting case is soon to come before the Supreme Court at Washington. The question to which it will give rise is, whether the sale of a slave in the county of Alexandria, South of the Potomac, to a person residing in Washington county, North of the Potomac, does not entitle such slave to his freedom, under the law of Maryland of 1797, adopted by the Congress of the Union, in 1801, by which it was enacted that no slave should be brought into Maryland, Washington county at that time forming a part of it. It is expected that the slave-laws of the District will undergo a thorough examination, which we hope, will throw some light upon the darkness of Congress.

Election in Buffalo.

The Whigs have triumphed, we believe, in the elections in Buffalo. They have elected their Mayor, Justice of the Peace, seven of the ten Aldermen, and three of the five Supervisors. So says the Cleveland Herald.

Another Steamboat Accident. An explosion took place lately on the tow boat Pilot, Captain Gow, opposite New Orleans, by which several lives were lost, and the Captain so dreadfully mangled that no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

From the Quincy Aurora.

Man Overboard.

Many of our readers doubtless recollect

the unfortunate young man, M—, who was lost a few years since, from one of the Braintree sloops, on her passage from Boston to Newcomb's Landing. Ear on the

wind of the occurrence, a gale of most terrific violence arose from the northward. Scarce a vessel in the harbor ventured to unfurl her sails. Many of the larger class found it impossible, with all the appliances they could use, to make their anchors hold; and to avoid being driven ashore, adopted the only other alternative, and put out to sea. Nothing but absolute necessity, however, furnished a motive strong enough to tempt the navigator from his moorings.

One of the Braintree sloops was lying at this time, unloading at a wharf in Boston. The skipper and the crew consisted of young men, confident, impatient of delay, and eager for adventure. Hour after hour they waited, watching for the earliest indication of a gale until near noon; the wind, however, continued blowing with unabated force, and no immediate prospect of a change, the skipper at last ventured to propose the hazardous experiment of trying to make a passage home. The sloop was new and of the most substantial structure; the rigging was of corresponding strength. The crew, therefore, acceded to the proposition, and a few minutes sufficed to get the vessel under way.

The only sail they used was the jib under a double reef. Such was the violence of the wind, that even with this small portion of canvas spread, her bows were buried completely under water, as she ploughed her course through the boiling tide. The sloop was strained until it seemed as if the canvas would fly from the bolt-rope, but being driven by the most firm texture, it held out, and was able to stand the strain.

The sagacious pupil chose a cow grazing beneath the tree. Of course his fixed point began to move hither and thither, as she was attracted by the sweet smell of the pasture; and the lines of his drawing fell into a strange confusion.

This is a correct type of those who choose

opinion for their moral and fixed point of view. It moves according to the proportion before it, and they who trust to it have but a whirling and distorted landscape.

The Phantom Ship.

In Bacon's Historical Discourses we find an account of a singular incident or phenomenon which occurred in the early history of New-Haven. The enterprising colonists sought to build up their town, beautiful by laid out, by an active commerce, both foreign and domestic. But failing in their efforts, and having met with various disasters, the company of merchants united their resources in building and loading out one ship for England, to try if any better success might befall them.

"Into this ship," says an ancient historian, "they put in a manner all their tradeable estates, much corn, and large quantities of plate;" and among the seventy that embark for the voyage, are several "of very precious account" in the colony. In the month of January, 1646, the harbor being frozen over, a passage is cut through the ice, with saws, for three miles; and "the great ship," on which so much depends, is out upon the waters, and ready to begin her voyage. The skipper and a great company of the people go out upon the ice, to give the last fare-well to their friends. The pastor, in solemn prayer, commends them to the protection of God, and they depart. The winter passed away; before the soft breezes of the spring, Vain is the solicitude of wives and children, of kindred and friends. Vain are their inquiries.

"They ask the waves, and ask the felon winds, And question every gust of rugged wings.

"That blows from off each beaked promontory."

Month after month, hope waits for tidings. Affection, unwilling to believe the worst, frames one conjecture and another to account for the delay. Who has been blown off course? Who has been captured and are now in confinement. How many prayers are offered for the return of that ship, with its priceless treasures of life and affection! At last anxiety gradually settles down into despair. Gradually they learn to speak of the wise and public spirited Gregson, the brave and soldier-like Turner, the adventurous Lambert, that "right godly woman" the wife of Mr. Goodyear, and the others, as friends whose faces are never more to be seen among the living. In November, 1647, their estates are settled, and they are put upon record as deceased. Yet they were not forgotten; but to many of us, they will be by return of the year.

We cheerfully concur in the above opinion. Mr. Lyman's historical chart.

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In truth we can hardly conceive of a